

Lean down and kiss me, oh my love, my own,  
The day is near when thy fond heart will miss  
me;

When my love my love goes with, better soon  
Than will keep down, but can not clasp or kiss.

How strange it is that I, so loving thee,  
And knowing we must part, sayings to-morrow,

Comfort find, thinking how great will be  
Thy lonely desolation and thy sorrow.

And then—then, oh, mine own other part,  
Why should I grieve thee some successore,

Why should I care so near the infinite?

Why should I care that thou will cease to make  
me?

Oh, God, these earthly ties are knit—so tight;

Quick, quick, lean lower, on my love, and kiss.

## Quick Wit Wins.

Years ago, into a wholesale grocery store in Boston, walked a tall, muscular looking man, evidently a fresh comer from some backwoods town in Maine or New Hampshire. Accosting the first person he met, which happened to be the merchant, he asked:

"You don't want to hire a man in your store, do you?"

"Well," said the merchant, "I don't know; what can you do?"

"Do?" said the man; "I rather guess I can turn my hand to almost anything—what do you want done?"

"Well, if I was to hire a man, it would be one that could lift well, a strong, wiry fellow, one, for instance, that could shoulder a sack of coffee like that yonder, and carry it across the floor and never lay it down."

"There now, captain," said the countryman, "that's just me. I can lift any thing I hitherto; you can't suit me better. What will you give a man that will suit you?"

"I'll tell you," said the merchant; "if you will shoulder the sack of coffee and carry it across the store twice and never lay it down, I will hire you a man at \$100 per month."

"Done!" said the stranger, and by this time every clerk in the store had gathered around and waiting to join in the laugh against the man, who, walking up to the sack, threw it across his shoulder with perfect ease, altho' extremely heavy, and walking with it twice across the store, went quietly to a large hook which was fastened to the wall, and hanging it up, turned to the merchant and said:

"There, now, it may hang there till doomsday. I shall never lay it down. What shall I go about, mister? Just give me plenty to do, and \$100 per month, and all's right."

The clerks broke into a laugh, and the merchant, discomfited, yet satisfied, kept his agreement, and to-day the green countryman is the senior partner in the firm, and is worth a million dollars. —[Utica Observer.]

## A Strange Phenomenon.

We are informed that a gentleman residing in Wakulla county, by the name of Cox, who is cultivating a small farm, upon arising one morning last week, was surprised to find that during the night his residence had been changed from a region where water could not be seen and was situated on the border of a lake. When he retired on the evening before, his house was far away from any pond, lake or river, but upon going out next morning, his surprise can be imagined, as, instead of his garden, an immense sink, fifty or sixty yards square, filled with water, running up within eighteen or twenty feet of his residence, met his gaze. During the night this transformation occurred, leaving not even a vestige of the tallest pine trees which were standing in their full majesty only twelve hours before. These sinks, however, are not infrequent in that country. It has only been a short time since that a sink occurred near Lavender's Mill, more remarkable than the one alluded to above, in that it occurred upon the very top of a hill—one of the highest points of land in that country. —[Tallahassee Floridian.]

## An Impossibility.

"There were two men got into a fight in front of the store to-day," said a North end man at the supper-table, "and I tell you it looked pretty hard for one of them. The bigger one grabbed a cast stake and drew it back. I thought sure he was going to knock the other's brains out, and I jumped in between them."

The family had listened with rapt attention, and as the head paused in his narrative, the young heir, whose respect for his father's bravery was immeasurable, proudly remarked:

"He couldn't knock any brains out of you, could he father?"

The head of the family gazed long and earnestly at the heir, as if to detect evidence of a dawning humor, but as the youth continued with great innocence to munch his fourth tart, he gasped and resumed his supper. —[Rockland Courier.]

## THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOLUME VIII.—NUMBER 22.

STANFORD, KY., FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1879.

WHOLE NUMBER 386.

## North Salem, Indiana.

JULY 23RD, 1879.

The greatest yield of wheat this year ever known in Indiana, ranging from 28 to 30 bushels per acre.

Samuel Williams, a young blood, committed an assault and battery on the person of Dr. W. W. Kendall, last November, and was arrested by Squire Sowder, but soon after made his escape, went to Missouri, but returned to Greencastle, Ind., the last of May, was re-arrested, put in jail, and was tried at the June term of Hendricks Circuit Court, and sentenced to thirty days in the county jail, and to pay \$50. This young man could not do. So he petitioned the Governor for a pardon. Old Blue Jeans agreed to release one-half, when the other was paid; that other half was paid yesterday, and now Samuel breathes the free air again, we hope a wiser and better man.

The Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield R. R. is being built thro' this place, and is progressing finely. The contractor for most of the heavy work is located here, with a lot of Irish paddies and some country teams. I notice Moses Keeney here with ten mule teams, and Levi Penington with eighteen mule teams. They make business lively, especially after night. We had a little knock down on the railroad yesterday, between a section boss and a teamster, in which the teamster came of second best, but came and filed his affidavit and had the boss arrested and tried before Squire Sowder. Fine, \$1 and costs, amounting to \$9, this the boss paid and went on with his work.

No whisky can be had here, so we have no drunken rows.

There never has been a resident negro in this township. I see one from Louisville, here, driving a team. He is almost a show.

I see from your Mt. Vernon correspondence, a notice of the death of little Elmer Ramsey, of London. Well do we remember him as the little drummer boy. When his parents were fugitives from Gen. Zollicoffer's army, and was staying at my house, little Elmer would come to the table and beat a tattoo on the bottom of his plate. We extend our sympathy to his bereaved mother.

MILTON SOWDER.

The Business Men who Fail.

The New York papers recently raise the question—"What becomes of all the ruined merchants and stock brokers of the cities?" The reply is: "They go down." But once in awhile this comes to the surface again. This was the case with one Edward Ensign, once a member of the Stock Exchange, and of excellent character. He went down, and when he came up it was on a charge of stealing twenty-five cents under the meanest circumstances. Now, it is quite probable that Mr. Ensign, when a stock broker, had stolen a great deal more than twenty-five cents, but the thefts were committed in a legal way—that is to say, in a way recognized on the Stock Exchange, and the transactions were set down to the credit of business tact, and helped to build up his excellent character. To steal twenty-five cents after he had fallen as a stock broker is against the law, and Mr. Ensign will have to undergo discipline on Blackwell's Island.

## Poverty and Extravagance.

The poor man is the most extravagant man. His extravagance also helps to keep him poor. The rich man is economical. He can afford to be. Economy is a luxury beyond the reach of the poor. A poor family pays for coal, butter, tea, sugar, coffee, flour, etc., from twenty-five to a hundred per cent. more than the same quantity and quality of such articles would cost a family in easy circumstances. Now, it is quite probable that Mr. Ensign, when a stock broker, had stolen a great deal more than twenty-five cents, but the thefts were committed in a legal way—that is to say, in a way recognized on the Stock Exchange, and the transactions were set down to the credit of business tact, and helped to build up his excellent character. To steal twenty-five cents after he had fallen as a stock broker is against the law, and Mr. Ensign will have to undergo discipline on Blackwell's Island.

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## A Successful Inventor and Manufacturer.

July 23rd, 1879.

Sir Henry Bessemer has had an experience that few inventors are allowed to have, in living to see the worldwide results of his invention, and to realize the economy in resources which has been made possible by its use. The sewing machine and electric telegraph have been labor saving in their effect to an enormous extent, but with these it would have been difficult for their originators when alive to estimate the monetary value to mankind of the discoveries. With the making of steel, the case, however, is different, for the saving can be figured down to a nicety on every ton made, and the annual product of the various civilized countries is pretty accurately known. From data thus collected, it is estimated that in labor and material the world is a gainer to the amount of \$100,000,000 a year by using the Bessemer process in converting ore into steel. Or considered in another way, the advantage of a low-priced enduring material, such as Bessemer steel, when compared with iron, has been made a matter of calculation, as far as railroad tracks are concerned, with the following astonishing results: Mr. Price Williams, who is an expert in matters of this kind, has stated that by substituting steel for iron a saving in expenditure will be made during the life of one set of steel rails on all the existing lines in Great Britain of not less than \$850,000,000. In view of these facts, says the New York Sun, if Sir Henry has obtained in royalties the sum of \$5,250,000, most persons will concede he has got no more than he deserves.

MOTHS.

By the quiet fireside at home, the true mother, in the midst of her children, is sowing, as in vases of earth, the seeds of plants that shall some time give to Heaven the fragrance of their blossoms, and whose fruit be as rosary of angelic deeds—and the noblest offering that she can make to the pauperism is the immediate result of whisky, and that at cost to the Government—besides the individual want of less than \$60,000,000 every year. —[N. Y. Mercantile Jour.

AN APPALACHIAN CURSE.—Carefully prepared statistics show that there are over 600,000 drunkards in the United States, and that 70,000 die annually who go to the grave a drunkard. Every year 100,000 men and women are sent to prison under the influence of intoxication, while 300 murders and 400 suicides occur from the same cause. Two hundred thousand orphans are annually thrown upon the charity of the world by this curse of intemperance. Nine-tenths of our crime and, not less than seven-eights of the pauperism is the immediate result of whisky, and that at cost to the Government—besides the individual want of less than \$60,000,000 every year. —[N. Y. Mercantile Jour.

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STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, August 1, 1879.

W. P. WALTON, Editor

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
LUKE P. BLACKBURN,  
Of Jefferson County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
JAMES E. CANTRELL,  
Of Scott County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
P. W. HARDIN,  
Of Mercer County.

FOR AUDITOR,  
FAYETTE HEWETT,  
Of Hardin County.

FOR TREASURER,  
JAMES W. TATE,  
Of Franklin County.

FOR PURSUET PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
JOS. DESHA PICKETT,  
Of Fayette County.

FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,  
RALPH SHELTON,  
Of Nelson County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FOR LINCOLN CO.,  
ERZA S. GOOCH.

FOR SHERIFF OF LINCOLN CO.,  
S. H. BAUGHMAN.

FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,  
YES!

Bobbit's Record.

If there be any Democrats who think F. F. Bobbit is a Democrat, or if there be any Republicans who think he is a Republican, or if there be any human being who thinks he is any thing politically, let them inspect his record, which we here subjoin:

In 1872, when there was a hot contest in the county between W. G. Saunders as the regular Democratic nominee against J. F. Edmonson, Independent, for Sheriff, and a contest in this Appellate District for Judge of the Court of Appeals between W. S. Pryor, Democrat, and J. W. Menzies, Independent, Mr. Bobbit cast no vote.

In 1873, when Tate was the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, and T. W. Varnon was the nominee of the party for State Senator, and was opposed by Alex. Sneed, running as an Independent candidate, Mr. Bobbit cast no vote.

In 1874, when there was an election for all county officers from County Judge, down, including Magistrates, and also for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Circuit Judge, Circuit Clerk and Commonwealth's Attorney, a full ticket of Democratic nominees being in the field for these offices, and nearly all of them having opponents—two of them, the candidates for Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney, having regularly nominated Republican opponents—at this important and exciting election, F. F. Bobbit cast no vote.

In 1875, at the election for all State officers, from Governor down, a full ticket of Democrats and Republicans, nominees of their respective parties being before the people, this so-called Democrat, F. F. Bobbit, cast no vote.

In 1876, there being an election for Sheriff, and A. M. Feland being a candidate without opposition, Mr. Bobbit walked boldly and fearlessly up to the polls and voted for Feland!

In 1877, when there was a contest for State Treasurer between James W. Tate, the regular Democratic nominee, and Isaac H. Trabue, a political guerrilla, like Bobbit, and when also Hon. J. H. Bruce was running as the Democratic nominee for State Senator, Mr. Bobbit cast no vote and made no sign.

In 1878, when there was a full ticket of Democratic nominees for all county offices before the people, this remarkable statesman again made his appearance at the polls, and finding that there were five Democrats running without opposition, whose election was a foregone conclusion, he took courage and voted for four out of the five but seeing that there were three of the nominees who had Radical opponents, he recorded his vote for the three Radicals.

So the record shows that this man who makes more noise about politics, and bawls louder and longer about political consistency than any body, and makes more promises and bigger ones as to what he will do for the people if elected, than any body, has had the astonishing boldness, the admirable courage to show himself at the polls twice in seven years, and to cast his vote on one of those occasions for A. M. Feland for Sheriff, he having no opponent, and on the other occasion to vote for four Democrats who were already elected by the general acquiescence of the people, and to vote for three out and out Radicals against Democratic nominees!!

Now, in view of this record, we submit the question to the voters of Lincoln: If the man who has made more political fuss in the county for the past seven years than any other five hundred men in it, has, in all those seven years been seen at the polls only twice, what can you expect of him as your representative in the General Assembly? If he has dodged five important elections out of seven, how many of those questions, about which he is now haranguing you day and night, will he dodge in the Legislature, if elected? And as

to those he may not dodge, what reason have you that he will vote the way he now promises you? Can you trust a man who calls himself a Democrat and refuses to vote the Democratic ticket at 6 elections out of 7, viz: 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1877 and 1878, as this man has done, and who would doubtless have refused at the seventh one in 1876 if the Democrat had opposition? We deny that he is worthy to be classed, either as a Democrat or Republican. It would be an insult to either party to so class him. He is a political pirate of the lowest type, and should be so regarded and treated by all honest men of all parties.

THE Constitution of Kentucky needs a thorough revision. The slavery clause, being a dead letter, should be taken out; the law in regard to the judiciary needs many and important changes; the power of the people to load themselves down with bonded debts that they can never pay, should be modified; local legislation should be given in the County Court, and sessions of the Legislature every four years would be amply sufficient. Elections occur too often now, and, if instead of every year, they were fixed for every two or four years, a saving to the State would be made of from \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year. There are numerous other reasons, but the above are enough to induce every thinking man to cast his vote in favor of calling a Convention. It is not a party question, as both the Democratic and Republican Conventions declared in favor of it. A majority of all the voters in the State is necessary to carry the Convention, and we would urge on every man to cast his vote in its favor. A failure to vote counts against the Convention.

BOBBIT boasts that he will not defend men charged with murder, and thereby makes a point with the law-loving and law-abiding who are credulous enough to believe him. It turns out, however, that the reason he does not is not from conscientious motives, but because no one is fool enough to employ him. After making a big blow here for the prosecution in the trial of Sam Holmes, he went to John Holmes, brother of Sam, and told him that for a small fee he would appear at Somerset for the defense. Mr. Holmes spurned his offer, and that's why Mr. Bobbit continued in the prosecution. Is the man that would make such an advance honest? And do you wish to have a dishonest man represent you? Decide this Monday by voting for Gooch—a man who would scorn a bribe, much less court one.

To REDUCE the Democratic majority in the State and elect a few members to the Legislature are the hopes that buoy the Radical candidates for State offices. Should they succeed in this, Evans and the balance of the ticket will be given some fat government offices for their labors, and their object will be accomplished. Democrats who are for free elections and fair juries, do not let your apathy lead to such results, but go to the polls and vote the ticket from first to last.

MR. GOOCH has fought his way along up to his present position by dint of hard work and honest exertions. He has conducted himself well in every capacity, as school teacher, farmer, County Surveyor, and in all the private relations of life. He is an example to young men of far better opportunities. He is yet a young man himself, and the young men all over the county should rally to his support, and elect him by a rousing majority.

A WHITE man who would rob a poor old colored man of half his allowance for the support of an idiot grand-daughter, would steal a nickel off a dead nigger's eye. Will Bobbit please tell how much money he "took" from poor old Shelby Owaley, while he was County Attorney, as a fee for getting such an allowance for him? And yet Bobbit professes to be the colored man's friend. Sensible colored men will beware of such friendship.

BOBBIT says no rich man would run against him, and that the rich men set up Mr. Gooch as a candidate, only as a sacrifice. In other words, to be beaten by him. Let the rich men rebuke this vile lie as it ought to be. Mr. Gooch is a poor man, but he is a true and honest man, and the rich men and property holders are not afraid to risk their interests in his hands, and they will all vote for him.

To LISTEN at the bloody shirt speeches of "Col." Walter Evans, one would suppose that he fought, bled and died to perpetuate the Union. Not so. He enlisted for one year, but got enough of it in ninety days, and returned home a battle-scarred veteran, and stayed there. That's her kind of a Colonel he is, and that's his war record in full.

GEN. ELI H. MURRAY, who recently purchased the Louisville Commercial, has assumed editorial control and promises to devote both his time and money to making it a first-class newspaper. Col. R. M. Kelly, late managing editor, is retained as an editorial writer.

YESTERDAY's papers brought cheering news from the Yellow Fever districts. No deaths and only one new case in New Orleans, and one death and thirteen new cases in Memphis the day before.

THE Interior Journal, to those he may not dodge, what reason have you that he will vote the way he now promises you? Can you trust a man who calls himself a Democrat and refuses to vote the Democratic ticket at 6 elections out of 7, viz: 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1877 and 1878, as this man has done, and who would doubtless have refused at the seventh one in 1876 if the Democrat had opposition? We deny that he is worthy to be classed, either as a Democrat or Republican. It would be an insult to either party to so class him. He is a political pirate of the lowest type, and should be so regarded and treated by all honest men of all parties.

McMahon & Green, experienced and capable contractors, are vigorously pushing ahead the Big Sandy R. R. Bridge, near Ashland.

A gap of only 73 miles of track remains to be laid on the C. S. R. R., and it is thought that trains will be running from Cincinnati to Chattanooga by the 20th of November.

An severe rain storm, doing thousands of dollars of damage in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, occurred on Saturday last. The business portion of Petrolia was swept away and miles of railroad track destroyed.

This is a good year for newspapers, their number being increased in the United States from January to July, from 8,703 to 9,153. The rate of suspensions is lower than for several years for the corresponding period.

It is said that the negroes who joined the exodus to Kansas, by the persuasion of designing Radicals, are longing to get home again and all who can, are en route back. Kansas, they find, is not the haven it was represented.

The Court of Errors and Appeals has received the decision of the lower court in the case of Mrs. Smith and her son, Bennett, who were to have been hung last Friday in New Jersey, for the murder of Mrs. Smith's husband.

FAIRS.—The Boyle County Fair commenced next Wednesday, and continues three days, commencing on the 14th. The Eminence Fair takes place on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of August.

The Mayor of Center Point, Iowa, telegraphed D. J. Plunkett, President of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley: "The report sent abroad of our having Cholera at this point, is entirely false.

BOBBIT appeals for sympathy because all the lawyers are against him, and some are inconsiderate enough to think him entitled to it. What would people of other occupations think if all the farmers were against Mr. Gooch? For ourselves, we would come to the conclusion that there is something rotten in him. The lawyers know Bobbit.

NEWS NOTES.

Ex-United States Senator, Robt. W. Johnson, of Arkansas, a former Kentuckian, died this week.

A bushel of the Ohio River sea, 8,332,000 bushels of wheat afoot, 4,702,000 of which are for Louisville.

McMahon & Green, experienced and capable contractors, are vigorously pushing ahead the Big Sandy R. R. Bridge, near Ashland.

A gap of only 73 miles of track remains to be laid on the C. S. R. R., and it is thought that trains will be running from Cincinnati to Chattanooga by the 20th of November.

An severe rain storm, doing thousands of dollars of damage in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, occurred on Saturday last. The business portion of Petrolia was swept away and miles of railroad track destroyed.

This is a good year for newspapers, their number being increased in the United States from January to July, from 8,703 to 9,153. The rate of suspensions is lower than for several years for the corresponding period.

It is said that the negroes who joined the exodus to Kansas, by the persuasion of designing Radicals, are longing to get home again and all who can, are en route back. Kansas, they find, is not the haven it was represented.

The Court of Errors and Appeals has received the decision of the lower court in the case of Mrs. Smith and her son, Bennett, who were to have been hung last Friday in New Jersey, for the murder of Mrs. Smith's husband.

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Judge Harris, a well-known Magistrate of Newport, has been arrested, charged with the heinous crime of rape on a little girl of eleven years, and held in \$10,000 for his appearance at the Circuit Court. Harris is 50 years old, and if the charge can be proved, Judge Lynch could come to the rescue very handsomely.

Hon. Bland Ballard, who was appointed Judge of the United States Court, at Louisville, in 1861, when he has filled with honor since, died suddenly at his home, Tuesday evening, of heart disease.

He was conscious of his approaching dissolution, and spoke to his wife of business matters, and the distribution of his property a few moments before his death.

Major Henry T. Stanton, editor of the Kentucky Yeoman, is getting up a book which will contain a full and complete account of the killing of Judge Elliott by Tom Buford, and all the circumstances connected with it, together with a history of the lives of the two men. It will also contain a descriptive account of the trial of the assassin, together with all the evidence and speeches in the case.

GARRARD COUNTY.

Leavenworth.

Invitations have been received to Casey, Madison, Boyle and Mercer Fairs.

On the first Monday in August there will be an election at Buckeye for Justice of the Peace, to supply the place of S. A. Weaver, who failed to qualify.

The Lesson Review of the Christian S. S. on Sunday afternoon was varied by recitations from Misses Mamie Curry and Lelia Marksbury and a song by four young ladies in concert.

Monday was County Court day. The loud cries of the stock auctioneers were wafted on the breeze, but there were no sales. The husband and family of Mrs. Fannie E. Talley, dead, late Lusk, having declined to administer upon her estate, the court appointed Baylor Jennings, Jr., to take care of her.

On the last regular service day in August, the Rev. S. S. Pents will preach his farewell sermon at the Methodist church. He has been called elsewhere, and will doubtless carry his superior talents into a field where Methodism has not been so nearly extinguished as in this community.

For carefully-studied and chaste sermons, few ministers of the gospel can vie with this brother, and he will bear with him earnest wishes for appreciative hearers and successful labors.

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STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, August 1, 1879.

A Mixed Family.

Mr. J. L. Holcomb, a gentleman of Kentucky, but who has been in Crittenden county, this State, for several months, tells us of a rather remarkable, though hardly unprecedented, matrimonial affair which occurred in that county recently. Out from the line of the railroad and aside from any other well-defined marks of civilization—marks so ill-defined, in fact, that they are as a half-worn date on an ancient coin—there lived old man Rosebury and two sons, twins. The age of the old man is rather doubtful, but it is believed by his near neighbors, the nearest of whom are within a stone's throw—that is, if the stone can be thrown a mile and a half—that he is about fifty. The sons, being twins, are about the same age, twenty-seven. The nearest human habitation was a house occupied by a Mrs. Glenn and two daughters, though, pity to say, the daughters were not twins at the time of their birth, and have not yet succeeded in attaining that point. Mr. Rosebury fell deeply in love with Mrs. Glenn, and the two twins, Robert and John, fell equally as much so with the two daughters, Mary and Rachel. The most imaginable wholesale love-making ensued. The old man and widow seemed devoted to each other, and the younger people were sufficiently so to marry, which they did on the same day. After the ceremonies the six happy souls and the six happy bodies repaired to the residence of the husbands. Everything worked smoothly. The old man was very kind to his newly-made daughters—particularly so to Rachel, the wife of his son John. The kindness increased, and the other matrimonialists marveled one to the other. The old man even disregarded the wishes of his wife, and Rachel snuffed her Greek nose at her Roman-nosed husband. One morning, about two weeks after the marriage, the family of several divisions discovered that the old man and Rachel had gone. Searching, and not being able to find them, but learning from a ferrymen that they had crossed the river into Tennessee, the family returned. Pretty soon an intimacy sprang up between Robert, Mary's husband, and the old lady. The old lady was so wise, and had such broad experience, that Robert never grew tired of profiting by her counsel. Another disaster, Robert and the old lady ran away, leaving John and Mary, who, seeing, as they were not blind, that they were left alone, clasped themselves in loving embrace, for it seemed that they had loved each other from the first. Did they stay on the farm? No, sir. There is a mortgage on it. They packed up, and, according to the ferrymen, went over to Tennessee.

How Some People are Rude.

A breach of politeness, and one which is most annoying to refined and sensitive people, is the very general practice of interrupting one's conversation. The impurity with which this is done has degraded rational conversation, which ought to be the greatest charm of social intercourse, into a farce. A man or woman who has anything to say that is worth saying, desires to say it in his or her own way; and those who have brains to appreciate it, will be equally desirous of hearing it without interruption. Yet it is a common thing for a parlor conversation to partake more of the bubble of Babel than a conversation among rational beings, who are supposed to know and appreciate what each other says. One begins to relate an incident, and before he has finished two sentences some parrot in fine clothes chimes in with her senseless gabble, breaking the thread of discourse and compelling the narrator to begin again or abandon the attempt to interest or entertain. This is the grossest impoliteness; but it is as common an occurrence as conversation itself. It is hardly too much to say that nine out of every ten people who indulge in this habit are incapable of carrying on a rational conversation on any useful topic, and they indulge in these breaches of etiquette by way of covering their retreat and hiding their ignorance. Never interrupt a conversation by interjecting remarks, however appropriate and witty they may seem. All sensible people will respect you, and conclude that you have good sense and know how to use it to the best advantage.

DOMESTIC THUNDER STORMS.

Not many lovers, I suppose, have found that their wedded life answered quite to the dreams of their courtship—not quite, mine didn't. Yet who would enter a complaint against heaven because May does not quite match with October? If my experience can be of any use I think a thunder storm, so it was not to do mischief, may sometimes clear the atmosphere under the roof about as well as it does outside. And so sure I am of its blessing that when I hear people say they have lived together five and twenty years and never had the least difference, I wonder if they have not had a great deal of indifference. It is the lesson we have to learn, too, through our saddest and most painful bereavements.—[Robert Collyer.

July Snow in Maine.

A remarkable meteorological phenomenon was observed in several places in this city on Friday afternoon. About 5 o'clock flakes of falling snow were seen by many, who could hardly credit their senses. Sergeant Boyd, of the Signal Service, happened to be out at the time, and caught several of the flakes on his sleeve. He says such a thing might not occur again in a hundred years. He explains it in this way: Artificial snow may be formed in a dry room, the air of which has become saturated with moisture from breath or any cause, by suddenly admitting a current of cold dry air. A little before 5 o'clock a cloud was observed rising from the South. At the same time another rose from the Northwest. The current of wind which bore this along was cold, while the opposing current was warm and saturated with vapor. These two intermingled, and the effect was to form crystals of snow. The preceding heat and dryness of the day also helped to produce this result. The barometer was very low at the time, and the thermometer dropped fifteen degrees in ten minutes—from 85 degrees to 60 degrees. The minimum temperature Friday night was 27 degrees. This sudden change was no less remarkable than the snow flakes.

It is difficult in the present day to realize the fact that wheat was at one time unknown in America, yet prior to the discovery of this continent by Columbus, there was no cereal in America approaching in nature to the wheat plant. It was not, however, until 1530 that wheat found its way into Mexico, and then only by chance. A slave of Cortez found a few grains of wheat in a parcel of rice, and showed them to his master, who ordered them to be planted. The result showed that wheat would thrive well on Mexican soil; and to-day one of the finest wheat valleys in the world is near the Mexican Capital. From Mexico the cereal found its way to Peru. Marie D'Escobar, wife of Don Diego de Chaves, carried a few grains to Lima, which were planted, the entire product being used for seed for several successive crops. At Quito, Ecuador, a monk of the Order of St. Francis, by the name of Fray Jodoco Bixi, introduced a new cereal; and it is said that the jar which contained the seeds is still preserved by the monks of Quito. Wheat was introduced into the present limits of the United States contemporaneously with the settlement of the country by the English and Dutch.

NEURALGIA.—For this distressing malady there is a very simple and efficient remedy. We have tried it with uniform success, but we have rarely found a sufferer who would make a thorough use of it. It is so simple that most people prefer to suffer than to try it. It is this: Get a piece of the common sal-ammoniac, and every hour or so bite off a piece as big as a pea and swallow it. If more convenient, wash it down with water; or dissolve half a drachm of the sal-ammoniac in an ounce of water and take a tablespoonful every three minutes or so. An overdose can do no harm, nor is the substance especially disagreeable to take. In from one to three hours relief will be obtained, in four-fifths of the cases. Why people won't try this simple remedy, after being told of it by one who has tried it, is to us a wonder, but so it is.—[Vox Populi.

Senator Chandler said to a Boston Traveller correspondent: "Many years ago I determined to take a course of training in boxing, and I employed one of the best trainers in the country, the man who trained Heenan for his famous prize fight before the war. I was under this man's charge for at least six months, and in that time became quite an adept in using my fists. I got up a first-class muscle, and have preserved it to this day. No person in the Senate suspects that I am a boxer, or that I can strike a blow of iron, but, if I am ever assailed, my assailant will discover that I can defend myself without resorting to it."

AN INDIANA MARRIAGE SERVICE.

The Marion (Ind.) *Democrat* says Kankakee has a Justice who beats them all in the way of doing up a job of matrimonial splicing with neatness and dispatch. This is his formula: "Have 'er?" "Yes." "Have 'im?" "Yes." "Married :22."

WESTON'S WALK.—The longest distance ever made in a six day's walking match—550 miles—was accomplished by Edward Weston, the well known pedestrian, in the contest for the championship of the world. The best previous record was made by Weston's opponent, Brown, in April last, when he covered 542½ miles. In the last contest Brown broke down on the third day, and made, in all, only 453 miles. Weston's daily record's were respectively 123, 97, 93, 77, 83 and 77 miles.

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